DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 044 085 HE 001 808

TITLE	Summary of State Legislation Affecting Higher Education in the South, 1970.
INSTITUTION	Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Ga.
PUB DATE	70
NOTE	44p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$2.30
DESCRIPTORS	*Higher Education, *Legislation, *Southern States, *State Legislation

ABSTRACT

This document contains reports on legislative action affecting higher education in the Southern states that have regular or special legislative sessions in 1970. The states are: Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. (AF)

ED044085

STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH 1970

Prepared as a service by the

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

130 Sixth Street, N. W. - Atlanta, Georgia 30313

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

HE001308

This newsletter contains reports on legislative action affecting higher education in the Southern states which had regular or special legislative sessions this year. Any opinions expressed are those of the individual newspaper reporters who covered the sessions and not of the Southern Regional Education Board.

STATE-BY-STATE HIGHLIGHTS

TENNESSEE

Page 1

Aside from a slight increase in appropriations, the legislature did not pass any major bills affecting higher education. The Higher Education Commission recommended revising governance of the regional universities and community colleges, but no bill was introduced to implement the proposal.

GEORGIA

Page 4

An election-year general assembly increased funding for the State University System by about 20 percent, an increase of $27.3 million over the 1969-70 appropriation. In addition, a Senate resolution approved a fall statewide referendum on whether the state should grant scholarships to Georgia students not in the state system.

VIRGINIA

Page 6

The general assembly passed the half-billion dollar mark for the first time in its biennial appropriations to higher education and approved two laws on student demonstrations. A decision to merge the agriculture school at predominantly black Virginia State with Virginia Polytechnic Institute's agriculture school was blocked.

ARKANSAS

Page 10

Higher education received $3.1 million in a special session called to improve the prison system. Lawmakers rejected the governor's request for $35 million in new taxes in a five-day session and approved $9.1 million. The money for higher education will be used for construction.

KENTUCKY

Page 12

The University of Louisville, a 124-year-old municipal institution, was added to the state higher education system in the 1970 legislative session. The legislature also created an interim commission to oversee a study on the role and scope of the state's institutions and the Council on Public Higher Education.

WEST VIRGINIA Page 16	The West Virginia Board of Regents' "bare bones" request for $55.4 million was approved by the legislature. The House approved a bill to place a student representative on the board of regents, but it was not considered by the Senate.
MARYLAND Page 19	A Health and Higher Education Facilities Authority to assist colleges, universities, and hospitals in new construction and expansion was approved by the general assembly. The legislature also increased student fees from $4 to $8 a semester hour depending on the course and whether the student is a resident or a non-resident.
OKLAHOMA Page 24	Legislators approved $69.4 million for higher education, $2 million more than the recommendation of the governor, but nearly $20 million less than the amount requested by educators. Laws aimed at campus demonstrations were passed, and a medical education loan fund was approved.
SOUTH CAROLINA Page 28	The general assembly passed legislation to provide financial help to private colleges through tuition grants, but the law must survive a court test on its constitutionality. An estimated $500,000 in tuition grants is planned in 1971-72 if the law is not ruled unconstitutional.
MISSISSIPPI Page 31	Higher education received more financial support than expected--nearly $39 million--but $42.6 million had been sought as the "minimal" for operating the state's institutions. Capital outlay appropriations were less than requested.
LOUISIANA Page 33	Louisiana's tax increase provided an additional $10 million to higher education's budget. The legislature added a one-cent sales tax and raised taxes on cigarettes and whiskey. Out-of-state tuition fees were increased, and six state colleges attained university status.

FLORIDA

Page 38

In a "no-new-taxes" session, the legislature increased its support of higher education by 13.6 percent and authorized a new capital outlay program. The State Board of Regents sought autonomy from the State Department of Education, but the effort was not approved.

SREB LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS - 1970

ARKANSAS

Richard Allin
Staff Writer
The Arkansas Gazette

FLORIDA

Jim Purks
Reporter
State Capitol Wire Service

GEORGIA

Mike Bowler
Education Editor
The Atlanta Constitution

KENTUCKY

Richard Wilson
Frankfort Bureau
The Louisville Courier-Journal

LOUISIANA

Ed Price
Managing Editor
The Baton Rouge Morning Advocate

MARYLAND

John Woodfield
Reporter
State Capitol Wire Service

MISSISSIPPI

Jerry DeLaughter
Chief, Jackson Bureau
The Memphis Commercial Appeal

OKLAHOMA

Jim Young
State Capitol Bureau
The Daily Oklahoman

SOUTH CAROLINA

Patricia McNeely
Education Editor
The Columbia Record

TENNESSEE

Fred Travis
Nashville Correspondent
The Chattanooga Times

VIRGINIA

Hamilton Crockford
Reporter
The Richmond Times-Dispatch

WEST VIRGINIA

Don Marsh
Staff Writer
The Charleston Gazette

T E N N E S S E E

Fred Travis
Nashville Correspondent
The Chattanooga Times

NASHVILLE, February 24--Aside from a modest increase in appropriations, the 1970 session of the Tennessee Legislature was notable chiefly for what it left undone in the field of higher education.

The lawmakers were far more concerned about the possibility of the federal government's requiring busing to bring about public school integration than they were about the immediate or future problems of the state-operated colleges and universities. Whereas a year ago the senators and representatives were much excited over student demonstrations, they showed only passing interest this time when a group of student militants at the University of Tennessee (UT) staged a boisterous protest against the election of Dr. Edward J. Boling to the UT presidency.

That demonstration, incidentally, brought into use for the first time two of the laws enacted by the legislature last year. One forbids obstruction of an educational institution, and the other makes it a felony for non-students to participate in riotous demonstrations on a college campus. Indictments resulting from the disorder at UT-Knoxville are expected to test the constitutionality of those enactments.

This year the legislature voted to increase penalties for disturbing an educational assembly and for loitering on public school grounds at night. The minimum penalty for the former offense was increased from $20 to $50 and the maximum from $50 to $500. For loitering, the minimum penalty was raised from $2 to $20 and the maximum from $50 to $100, though it could go as high as $500 for the second and subsequent convictions on the same charge.

It is possible either of these laws could be used against student agitators in the event the laws enacted last year fail to withstand court tests.

Though the Tennessee Higher Education Commission recommended revising governance of the state's regional universities and community

colleges, no bill to implement the proposed changes was even introduced. The commission urged that separate boards be provided for the six regional universities and the nine community colleges, but that the present State Board of Education remain as the policy-making agency for public schools and the governing board for special schools and area vocational-technical schools. The commission did not recommend any changes in the UT system, which is governed by its own board of trustees.

In the legislature, the Higher Education Commission's recommendations came under vigorous attack by public school people and supporters of the regional universities. They urged instead that the whole education system, including UT, be brought under a single board, contending greater efficiency could be achieved by having a single policy-making agency for all education from the kindergarten through the graduate level.

A bill was introduced to place the regional universities under a single board but failed to get necessary support. A proposal that the board of education be divided into subcommittees for the regional universities, community colleges, area vocational-technical schools, special schools, and public schools also failed.

Efforts to abolish the Higher Education Commission, expand it to provide greater representation for the regional universities, or reduce it to an advisory status were blocked in committee.

Also blocked in committee were a bill requiring all state-operated colleges and universities to adopt a common academic calendar and a bill prohibiting use of the semester plan. Three campuses--Memphis State University (MSU), Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU), and the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (UTC)--now operate on the semester system; all the rest operate on quarters. UTC is planning to switch to the quarter system to match its academic schedule with those on other UT campuses. But MSU and MTSU will continue on the semester calendar.

Advocates of the uniform calendar said it would facilitate student transfers from one institution to another. Educators said that just the opposite is true and were almost unanimous in their opposition to the uniform academic calendar. Their views prevailed in the House education committee, where the bill died after having passed the Senate.

The legislature voted to add a 16th member to the UT Board of Trustees to provide representation for either the university's Space Institute at Tullahoma or its extensive research and extension activities at Oak Ridge. Governor Buford Ellington will decide which when he fills the newly created position.

Also approved was an extension of the state's nursing education loan-scholarship program to students continuing in school beyond the master's degree level. Like other states, Tennessee is faced with a critical shortage of nurses and an even more serious shortage of nursing educators.

Because of the legislature's reluctance to raise taxes, the lawmakers went along with what Governor Ellington called a "continuation" budget. This meant providing enough money for institutions of higher learning to meet the anticipated enrollment growth but practically nothing to improve existing programs or offer new ones. An effort by a Chattanooga senator to add an authorization for a nursing program at UTC was voted down.

For the fiscal year starting July 1, 1970, the legislature voted $97.7 million for higher education, including $5.8 million for operation of the community colleges, six of which are either in operation or will be next fall. The remaining three are in various stages of planning, and money was provided only to start recruiting personnel.

For UT and the six regional universities, the appropriation from state revenue for fiscal 1971 is $91.9 million, an increase of 11½ percent over the current fiscal year. UT received $47.8 million, up from $42.5 million for the current fiscal year, while the regional universities received $43.9 million, up from $39.8 million for this fiscal year.

The total UT budget for fiscal 1971 is estimated at $76.9 million, including federal aid, income from student fees and tuition, and miscellaneous income. The total money available for the regional universities is forecast at $60.9 million.

G E O R G I A

Mike Bowler
Education Editor
Atlanta Constitution

ATLANTA, February 20--An election-year Georgia General Assembly increased appropriations to the State University System by nearly 20 percent in a move that surprised most observers and pleased regents officials.

State funds totaling $165,963,600 for the 27-school system in fiscal 1970-71 were included in the general appropriations bill signed by Governor Lester Maddox in February. The amount is an increase of $27,306,874 over the 1969-70 appropriation and includes funds for 4% across the board faculty raises. More than $24 million of the increase will go to general operations, which will total $148,652,178 in fiscal 1970-71. Capital outlay funds were increased $2,861,422 to $17,311,422.

The 1969 legislature had been parsimonious in appropriations to the Georgia Board of Regents and the State Board of Education. The university system received a $12.2 million increase after asking for $32 million, which forced a $6 million increase in tuition and fees.

"We're generally pleased with the results of the 1970 legislature, especially the appropriations," commented Henry G. Neal, the regents' executive secretary. "We probably won't have to raise tuition this year as we did last year."

As the 1970 session began in January, some state officials were worried about the controversy surrounding the appointment of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk to a professorial chair at the University of Georgia. Prior to the convening of the legislature, the regents had approved Rusk's appointment by a 9-4 vote, but several legislators vigorously opposed the move. An attempt was made in the House Appropriations Committee to cut $20,000 from the university system's budget--the regents' share of Rusk's salary--but it was defeated.

In a year in which school desegregation overshadowed the work of the legislature and focused attention on the State Board of Education, the general assembly passed only one major piece of legislation which may affect higher education. A Senate resolution approved a statewide referendum in the fall on whether the state should grant scholarships to Georgia students not in the State University System.

Several other holdover bills from 1969 died, including three prescribing penalties for campus demonstrators. (The autumn term had not been marked by any demonstrations across the state.)

Higher education officials anticipate an increase of 7,000 students during the fiscal year. One new junior college in Rome will open in temporary quarters in the fall, but no new campuses are planned. The board is hindered, along with most businesses and individuals, by a tight money market.

The regents' fastest growing operational expense is graduate education, which costs considerably more than undergraduate instruction and which is being strengthened at several state schools, mainly the University of Georgia, Georgia State University, and Georgia Institute of Technology. About 45 percent of the students at the University of Georgia in Athens are in graduate or professional studies.

Parking lots are replacing dormitories as Georgia follows other states in building more junior colleges for commuters. Eleven of the 27 institutions in the system are junior colleges, the majority of which have been developed since a state-wide survey in 1964-65 confirmed their need.

V I R G I N I A

Hamilton Crockford
Staff Writer
Richmond Times-Dispatch

RICHMOND, March 15--The Virginia General Assembly wrote another check this year for solidly increased support of higher education, passed two laws on student demonstrations, and required some colleges to increase tuition next fall.

Under the program written by the legislature, three two-year branch colleges will grow to four-year status, giving Virginia 16 four-year public colleges. Work will begin on three new community colleges and on second campuses for two existing institutions. When this is completed, all but one of the 22 basic institutions projected in the community college system will be under way. (The 22 eventually will have 33 campuses.)

For the fiscal biennium beginning July 1, allocations to higher education will total $540 million, the first time the state has passed the half-billion dollar mark. The figure includes $280 million from state funds and $260 million from special revenues--tuition, fees, revenue bonds, and federal aid.

Funds for capital outlay will total $109 million with $20,683,000 coming from the general fund, $52 million from special funds, and $36.3 million in unspent funds from this biennium which were reappropriated.

For operations, the general fund total of $280 million is $77 million more than the 1968-70 appropriation, or a 38 percent increase. The $260 million from the special funds is an increase of nearly $71.5 million. Together, the two funds total $150 million more than the 1968-70 appropriation. Anticipated growth of the economy is expected to cover the increased appropriations.

Total enrollment in the public colleges and universities is projected to rise about 45,000 in the next two years to 218,317 "full-time equivalent" students. In the four-year colleges, the increase is expected to be about 25,000--or 18 percent--to 160,371. The community colleges are expected to gain more than 19,000 students--a 73 percent increase--to 46,300. Branch and extension units are expected to add 1,280 students, to total more than 11,000.

When the colleges asked for a 104 percent increase in support, Delegate W. Roy Smith, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, proposed a change in tuition which was accepted. Smith noted that appropriations had risen so rapidly that the usual ratio to student charges at some institutions was out of balance. Some colleges had increased tuition while others had not. The delegate said he did not think it was fair to ask institutions which had raised tuition to take a fund reduction equal to that taken by those who had not. Those colleges which had delayed an increase agreed to raise tuition next fall, bringing in another $9.3 million for college budgets.

Community colleges will raise their annual tuition charge from $135 to $180. The state will pay 76.3 percent of total student costs at community colleges next biennium, compared to the present 79.1 percent. The appropriations committee felt this decrease did not conflict with the state's policy of bearing a larger portion of actual per-student cost at community colleges than at residential institutions.

The legislature also placed an additional $1 million in the fund for loans and scholarships. Another new budget item was $700,000 for advance planning for capital improvements to be carried out under future bond issues.

A 1969 directive from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which called for Virginia to "affirmatively" desegregate its higher education institutions affected the assembly in several ways.

Before the directive, the State Council of Higher Education had decided that the School of Agriculture at Virginia State College, a predominantly Negro institution, was too small and planned to merge it with the School of Agriculture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute across the state. The boards of both institutions agreed to the merger, but Virginia State students and some faculty protested, saying the planned merger was a threat to the ultimate survival of their school. Delegate Smith sponsored a measure which kept the School of Agriculture at Virginia State and included funds to run it.

Richard Bland College, a predominantly white two-year branch of the College of William and Mary near Virginia State, had been left out of the community college system in 1966, along with two other branch colleges. Virginia State students now said there was no need for two colleges so close together and proposed that Bland be merged with Virginia State.

Delegate Smith said there was abundant need for both institutions and introduced a plan to make Bland a four-year college at a later date. Delegate Sam E. Pope, chairman of the House Education Committee, said

such decisions should all lie with the State Higher Education Council if it is really to do its coordinating job effectively. He proposed that no more colleges could change to four-year rank until the council after a study of the situation approved. Smith included an amendment to Pope's bill, exempting Bland, saying the 1966 legislature expressed its intent for Bland to grow up. The bill was passed with the amendment; the parent William and Mary Board of Trustees approved advancement of Bland's status; and funds were assured in the 1970-72 biennium for Bland's third year.

Meanwhile, the State Higher Education Council must make its first report to HEW by April 2 on plans for Virginia college and university desegregation.

The assembly passed two bills regarding student demonstrations. One bill made it a misdemeanor, with penalties up to $500 and nine months in jail, to picket on the property of any private residence and disturb the tranquility of a home. The bill was partly the result of demonstrations at the home of Virginia State's president, Dr. James F. Tucker, who resigned March 9 following student protest.

A second measure made it a misdemeanor to disregard orders of a college official designated by his board to carry out regulations governing conduct on campus.

The assembly gave the proposed constitutional revision the required second approval, framed four separate questions for a ballot on the constitution, and set a referendum for November 3. Colleges would benefit from the proposed liberalized borrowing policy of the new constitution.

Under the revised constitution, the moving annual average of state revenues from income and sales taxes combined would be the base for future borrowing for capital outlay. About one-fourth of the ceiling amount could be borrowed during a four-year period through general obligation bonds. An equal amount could be borrowed over four years through proved self-liquidating revenue bonds.

The assembly required that each type of borrowing be a separate question on the ballot. It made the main body of the constitution a third, separate question with the idea that voters can approve it even if they reject other questions. The fourth question concerns whether voters prefer to drop the present constitutional ban on lotteries and leave the subject up to the legislature or not.

The main body of the constitutional revision includes a new provision for the state to support private construction loans to private colleges

in the interest of securing lower interest rates. Another item would back private loans to students at church-related (but not theological) private colleges which educate public school teachers.

A R K A N S A S

Richard Allin
Reporter
The Arkansas Gazette

LITTLE ROCK, March 7--Governor Winthrop Rockefeller called the Arkansas General Assembly into special session March 2 and asked it to raise $35 million in new tax revenues to counteract what he felt was a deterioration in the quality of state government.

Five days later, the legislature adjourned after coming up with $9,406,212 for special needs from certain balances and savings in various funds, including an additional $3,183,450 for higher education, $2,366,000 for prisons, and $1,500,000 for an annual raise of about $77 for state teachers.

The governor gave the Arkansas prison system first priority on any new funds raised, backed by a federal district judge's ruling which said the two prisons as now operated were cruel and unusual punishment and unconstitutional. The governor cited needs for raises in state salaries, additional funds for public education and health and welfare programs.

The additional $35 million could be raised, Governor Rockefeller said, by revising the state's income tax, extending the sales tax to include services, and by removing certain exemptions from the state's use tax. But his pleas fell on uninterested ears, and after convening on a Monday, the legislature, amid cries of "Let's go home," adjourned on the following Saturday.

The allocations for higher education were:

--$1,591,725 to help finance construction of buildings, with the remainder of the needed funds coming from bonds and/or Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act.

--$463,650 to go toward construction of a $3,091,000 "communications center" at the University of Arkansas, a building with language laboratories and general classrooms, plus facilities for related uses.

--$126,750 to apply to an $845,000 conversion of the old Science Building at Arkansas State University at Jonesboro.

--$49,500 to go toward the overall total cost of $330,000 for a new mathematics and science building at the Beebe, Arkansas, branch of Arkansas State University.

--$180,000 to apply to the $1,200,000 cost of a new science building at Arkansas A.M. & N. College in Pine Bluff, a predominantly Negro college.

--$276,075 to assist in the construction of a $1,840,500 liberal and fine arts building at Arkansas Polytechnical College at Russellville.

--$180,750 to go to Arkansas Polytech for a $1,205,000 physical education building.

--$315,000 to go to construction of a $2,100,000 physical education building at State College of Arkansas in Conway.

The legislature also raised the allowable interest rates on revenue bonds that can be issued by state colleges and community junior colleges from 6 percent to 8 percent.

In concluding action, the Arkansas General Assembly:

--Transferred $250,000 from the State Commerce Commission to the University of Arkansas fund to set up a transportation education program at the university.

--Authorized raises in salaries in 20 positions at the university (including laborers, supervisors, carpenters, student officers, etc.) with a raise from $18,000 to $23,000 going to the director of athletics; a raise from $16,500 to $23,000 authorized for an assistant coach; and a raise from $13,100 to $17,000 for the head basketball coach.

--Passed an act giving the University of Arkansas authority to make grants to dental students who wish to go outside the SREB area.

K E N T U C K Y

Richard Wilson
Frankfort Bureau
Louisville Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, March 30--Kentucky's 1970 legislature added a new state university to its public higher education system, approved continuation budgets for existing colleges and universities, and created an Interim Legislative Commission on Higher Education to oversee a study of the "role and scope" of the system's institutions and the State Council on Public Higher Education.

Joining the state system was the University of Louisville (UofL), the 124-year-old municipal university in the state's largest urban area. The UofL officially enters the state system July 1 when Governor Louie B. Nunn will name a new 10-member board of trustees, and the UofL will turn its assets and liabilities over to the state.

The state's six universities, including the UofL, and two state colleges had sought about $309 million in state funds for the 1970-72 biennium. Of this request, they originally received $223,434,000 in Nunn's proposed executive budget. The legislature, however, revised the governor's budget and added another $5 million for the UofL and an additional $100,000 for Kentucky State College.

The legislative budget finally became law. University officials maintained that inflation and cost-of-living salary increases would not permit any new academic programs and would probably limit enrollment increases to not more than 5 percent per year.

The legislature also appropriated another $670,290 to the Council on Public Higher Education, the state's coordinating agency, and $345,000 to the Higher Education Assistance Authority for the two-year period.

While most of the lawmakers' time given to higher education matters was allocated to the budget and UofL questions, efforts were made to give state tuition grants to private college students and voting privileges to students and faculty members on state schools' governing boards.

A bill was introduced to create a nine-member State Board of Regents, headed by a chancellor, to coordinate public higher education in Kentucky.. Under provisions of the bill, most of the present responsibilities of the

existing State Council on Public Higher Education would be continued, but the regents would have more authority than the present council in such areas as budget and program review.

But none of the education measures ever came up for a House or Senate vote, and, with the exception of lengthy deliberations on them by the Senate Education Committee, they commanded little legislative attention.

A legislative resolution creating the Interim Legislative Commission zipped through both legislative chambers, but last minute fears by several House Democrats that the measure faced a near-certain gubernatorial veto, led to their insertion of it into the bill bringing the University of Louisville into the state system. This bill had already won Senate approval.

The action provoked a political scuffle between the Democrats and Governor Nunn, a Republican, two days before the legislature's adjournment that was not finally resolved until the 60-day session's final hours.

The resolution reaffirmed a 1968 legislative resolution calling for the UofL entrance into the state system by July 1, 1970. But it also added that the UofL's academic programs should be studied by the education council, reviewed by the legislative commission, and possible legislation pertaining to them developed for the 1972 legislature.

It also called for the education council "to study the recommended procedures for the entry of the UofL into the state-supported system of higher education." Other provisions called for council study and recommendation to the legislative commission of the UofL's future statutory authority and the "role and scope" of the other institutions and the council itself after the UofL entry into the system.

The commission would study all of the council reports and develop proposals for the 1972 legislature.

Governor Nunn maintained the resolution's provisions pertaining to UofL entry in the state system were inconsistent with other portions of the UofL bill, and finally, only a few hours before a House vote on the issue, forced the Democrats to remove these provisions. The governor said the UofL should become a full-fledged state university and that any further study would delay such action.

The Democrats, however, refused to remove provisions creating the legislative commission and the other "role and scope" directives to the education council. The bill finally passed the House, won quick Senate concurrence with House changes, and was finally signed into law by Nunn. The

governor later vetoed the other separate resolution creating the commission. No one tried to scuttle UofL entry into the state system. The issue concerned the university's programs and the contention of the presidents of some of the other state schools that limited resources dictated that the UofL should be "phased into" the system. The governor's intercession, however, ended the dispute.

Except for the University of Kentucy, the state's land-grant university in Lexington, the UofL will be Kentucky's only other university offering academic programs through the post-doctoral level and administering professional schools of medicine, dentistry, law, and engineering.

The state's four regional universities--Eastern Kentucky, Western Kentucky, Morehead, and Murray State Universities--offer programs through the master's degree level. Kentucky State offers only undergraduate programs, and the new Northern Kentucky State, approved by the 1968 legislature, will not begin junior and senior year programs until next year.

Efforts to make the UofL a state university began in 1965 when a special study commission recommended that the legislature invite it to join the state system. A 1967 consultant group's recommendation that the UofL and University of Kentucky merge into a single university fell by the wayside last summer when trustees of the two universities announced that they could not agree on suitable merger conditions.

The UofL's medical and dental schools have received some state aid since the late 1940's, but the university received its first state support for operating costs in 1968.

For the upcoming biennium, the UofL will receive $13.2 million in state funds. With a total enrollment of nearly 9,100 students, the proportionate state support is below that of the other institutions. Governmental and educational officials concede that at least financially the UofL will be passed into the state system. The UofL had sought $34.5 million for the biennium.

Appropriations to the other schools for 1970-72 were:

--University of Kentucky, $119,020,000. This includes $11,371,300 for administration of the 15-unit two-year state-wide community college system administered by the university.

--Eastern Kentucky University, $25,059,336.

--Western Kentucky University, $28,267,151.

--Morehead State University, $16,848,490.

--Murray State University, $17,954,023.

--Kentucky State College, $6,235,000.

--Northern Kentucky State College, $1,950,000. The college received an additional $600,000 in capital construction funds for initial development of a new campus.

With one exception, the legislature refused to even give favorable committee reports to any measures dealing with college curricula. The exception was a bill requiring the medical schools at the Universities of Kentucky and Louisville to establish departments of general practice. Passed by both the House and Senate, the bill was signed into law by the governor, but no funds were appropriated to establish the new departments.

Also becoming law were measures relating to the confidentiality of student records and the addition of one student to each community college advisory board.

W E S T V I R G I N I A

Don Marsh
Staff Writer
The Charleston Gazette

CHARLESTON, March 19--The West Virginia Legislature had its first experience at its 1970 session with the West Virginia Board of Regents at the budget making level, and the process was not altogether satisfactory.

The board of regents was created by the 1969 session of the legislature and officially became the governing body for state supported higher education on July 1, 1969.

One of the principal functions of the board is to oversee the budgetary process for the eight state colleges, two universities, and for Potomac State Junior College.

The board has the alternative of submitting a consolidated budget or of allowing the institutions to submit individual budgets as has been the procedure in the past.

The presumption was that the board would opt for separate budgets in its first year. There was a good deal of preliminary confusion, and there was further organizational delay because of difficulty in selecting a professional administrator.

Dr. Prince B. Woodard, former director of the State Council on Higher Education for Virginia, was employed as chancellor, but he did not officially assume his duties until February 1, 1970, after the legislature had gone into session.

A spokesman for the board announced last fall that the separate budget procedure would be followed. He also said the board had approved requests from individual institutions totaling $62 million.

But conditions changed before the legislature went into session. By then, the board of regents had reversed itself and had requested a consolidated budget of $55.4 million.

Exactly what caused the board to change its approach was never explained clearly. Legislators attempted to find out when Earle T. Andrews, the board's vice president and finance chairman, appeared before them.

Andrews described the requested budget as "bare bone" and said if it proved inadequate the board would return when the legislature meets in 1971 and ask for more money.

Chancellor Woodard, who attended the meeting, said he knew too little about the budget to comment. He promised, however, that by next year, or earlier, he would be able to give the legislature a "comprehensive explanation" of budget requests and program costs.

Eventually, the legislature passed the budget as submitted by the regents. In addition to $55,373,700 for use by colleges and universities, the legislature appropriated $344,565 to the board.

Despite its difficulties with the board's first budget, the legislature continued its efforts to consolidate higher education functions in the state. A proposed bill would have abolished the State Commission on Higher Education and would have transferred the commission's functions to the regents. The bill passed the House of Delegates but died in the Senate.

The chief function of the commission is to administer student scholarship and loan programs. Governor Arch A. Moore, Jr., recommended that the commission's scholarship fund be retained at its existing level of $175,000 and that it receive no appropriation for the student loan fund.

The legislature appropriated $250,000 for each of the programs; however, the governor reduced the appropriations to $175,000 each and also decreased several other items in the budget after it passed the legislature.

Although the board of regents may have had some trouble in its budget presentation, it apparently is successfully filling a role envisioned by the legislature--the role of acting as a buffer between legislator and educator and reducing the amount of lobbying done on behalf of colleges and universities. There was very little lobbying at this session, and, unlike many years in the past, few bills involving higher education were introduced.

A group of legislators did sponsor one bill which was aimed primarily at the board of regents itself but which also would have affected other agencies. The bill, which passed the House but was not acted on by the Senate, would have required public agencies to hold public meetings when final action on a matter was taken. Sponsors said the bill was an attempt to eliminate the board's policy of barring press and public from its meetings.

Also passing the House but failing to be considered in the Senate was a bill which would have created an 11th place on the board and would have

required that the place be filled by a student. John Amos, president of the board, said he opposed adding either a student or a faculty representative. Both represent pressure groups, Amos said.

At the end of the session, the board announced allocations of money to individual schools. The total budget for the coming fiscal year is $55,373,700 compared to $51,409,815 in the current year. However, $1,390,505 is set aside for miscellaneous projects. Similar items in the current budget equal $1,068,245.

This means that in the coming fiscal year college and universities will spend a total of $53,983,195. This year, they are spending $50,341,570. Allocations to individual schools (with current figures in parentheses):

--West Virginia University, $25,194,382 ($23,561,560).

--Marshall University, $8,030,425 ($7,390,489).

--Bluefield State College, $1,497,591 ($1,415,843).

--Concord College, $2,323,214 ($2,182,449).

--Fairmont State College, $3,199,820 ($2,938,688).

--Glenville State College, $1,773,211 ($1,664,505).

--Shepherd College, $1,684,492 ($1,574,388).

--West Liberty State College, $3,082,869 ($2,839,919).

--West Virginia Institute of Technology, $2,905,985 ($2,728,805).

--West Virginia State College, $3,259,639 ($3,068,053).

--Potomac State College, $1,031,567 ($976,871).

M A R Y L A N D

John Woodfield
Reporter
State Capital Wire Service

ANNAPOLIS, April 23--Higher education was forced to take a back seat in the Maryland General Assembly during its 1970 session while legislators concentrated on such popular issues as ecology and conservation.

Perhaps the most important educational measure enacted by the legislature was one establishing a Health and Higher Education Facilities Authority to assist colleges, universities, and hospitals in new construction and expansion.

The need for the act was given in its preamble as being essential "for the benefit of the people of the State of Maryland, the increase of their commerce, welfare and prosperity, and the improvement of their health and living conditions.

"It is essential that this and future generations of youth be given the fullest opportunity to learn and to develop their intellectual and mental capacities; it is essential that institutions for higher education within the state be provided with appropriate additional means to assist such youths in achieving the required levels of learning and development of their intellectual and mental capacities..."

The governor will appoint the nine members of the new authority, one of whom will be the state treasurer. Authority board members will be unpaid, but the board will have authority to hire a full-time executive director.

Basically, the purpose of the act would be to "assist institutions of higher education and hospitals in the construction, financing, and refinancing of projects..."

The new authority can make outright loans to private colleges and universities for use in the construction and expansion of facilities. The authority is also empowered to purchase land and construct the necessary buildings and then rent the facilities to institutions of higher learning.

Such facilities constructed by the new authority would be to the specifications of the college or university involved. These facilities could then be purchased by the institution through yearly payments on the money

expended by the authority at a minimal interest rate. Funds for the new authority would come from bonds which the authority is authorized to issue.

The 1970 general assembly also increased the amount of available scholarships by alloting two apiece to the 142 members of the House of Delegates. The new scholarships will cover the full tuition at the University of Maryland or any state college or community college within the state.

The legislature passed a bill requiring any state college, university, or institution which receives financial aid from the state to report to the donor or sponsor of a scholarship student the academic grades of the recipient at the end of each semester. The report is to be given upon request of the donor or sponsor.

A pair of joint resolutions indicated that the general assembly is dissatisfied with the conglomerate of student financial assistance programs and would like in some way to consolidate them, making them more efficient and accessible.

One of the resolutions directed the staff of the Maryland Council on Higher Education to compile information on student aid programs at public and private institutions of higher learning. The resolution also directed the State Department of Education to disseminate the information to high school counselors who can advise financially pressed students about means of continuing their education.

The companion resolution instructed boards of directors of the State Scholarship Board and the Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation to meet jointly "and seek the participation and assistance of the Council on Higher Education and the State Department of Education to study the question of improving the existing student financial assistance programs in Maryland through a greater dissemination to high school and college students..."

Two of Maryland's 23 counties, Calvert and Baltimore, pushed through legislation creating boards of trustees to govern their community and junior colleges.

A law enacted in 1968 put all such colleges under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education until such time as the individual counties decided to create some governing board to take over those institutions within their borders. The governor will appoint the board members from each of the county's councilmanic districts. The Calvert County board would have seven members, with the requirement being that at least five of the members have 60 or more semester hours of college credits.

In the area of finances, the legislature approved bond issues totaling nearly $20 million for construction of junior and community college buildings.

The University of Maryland was granted nearly $11 million for building, and the various state colleges got another $19 million--all in the form of bond issues to be floated by the state.

But more important, perhaps, was a measure that changes the formula of determining state aid for the construction of junior and community colleges. Under existing law, Maryland is obligated to contribute $2,000 times the proposed capacity of any junior or community college building being constructed. The change approved by the 1970 legislature would increase that figure from $2,000 times the number of students to $6,000.

Actual funds approved for various junior and community college construction projects this year included:

--$5 million state bond issue for use by the counties as they become eligible for such aid in their building programs.

--$4 million county bond issue to construct an occupational center and sewage treatment plant and training facility at the Charles County Community College.

--$2.9 million county bond issue for construction of buildings at Prince George's County Community College.

--$5.7 million local bond issue to begin developing a second campus for the Community College of Baltimore City. This money would be used for land acquisition (at an as yet unspecified location), for survey work, and for planning.

The legislature also approved a bond issue of $1,250,000 to be given to the University of Baltimore, a private institution, for renovation and expansion of recently acquired property for additional classrooms. The expansion would allow the university to increase its enrollment from its present 5,000 students to 7,500.

Bond issues approved for the various state colleges include:

--$4 million for dormitories at Bowie, Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson State Colleges.

--$5.8 million for purchasing 50 acres of land adjacent to Bowie State College to be used for expansion.

--$3 million for construction of an education building at Morgan State College.

--$4.6 million for a classroom building at Towson State College.

Major projects included in the University of Maryland's $10.7 million capital improvement budget were:

--$1.6 million for renovation of the dental school building at the Baltimore campus.

--$1.1 million in additional funds for construction of a new classroom building at the Baltimore campus.

--$1.5 million for construction of an auditorium at the Princess Anne campus of Maryland State.

--$2.4 million for construction of a library building at the Baltimore County campus.

In its operating budget, the University of Maryland received an increase of $14 million over its $93.3 million budget of fiscal 1970 for a record $107.3 million. The College Park campus got the largest amount of the increase--some $7 million.

The Baltimore City campus, including the medical and dental schools and University Hospital, received $5 million of the increase, while the Baltimore County campus got $1.5 million. Another $360,000 went to Maryland State.

In an effort to aid the state in the mammoth job of supporting the university, student fees were increased at every level. Tuition for undergraduate student fees jumped anywhere from $4 to $8 a semester hour, depending on the courses and depending on whether the student was a resident of Maryland or a non-resident; and tuition fees at the School of Dentistry and the School of Medicine increased $50 a year. Law school tuition went from $390 to $410 a year as did tuition at the School of Pharmacy. Tuition at Maryland State College at Princess Anne, a branch of the University of Maryland that is nearly all Negro, went from $185 a year to $200.

Student enrollment at the College Park campus, which is 23,651 this year, is expected to go to 24,755 next year. The total enrollment at all campuses of the university, 33,901 this year, is expected to go to 35,483 next year.

One of the reasons for increasing the operating budgets was to improve the salary schedules for faculty members at the University of Maryland and at the state colleges.

Under existing scales, the salary for full professors ranges from a low of $10,600 to a high of $19,000. The new scale would start at $13,000 and go to $20,000 in $700 increments. An associate professor who makes from $9,000 to $15,500 a year under the existing scale would receive from $11,000 to $16,400 under the new scale. And an assistant professor who now receives $7,400 to $11,800 would receive from $9,000 to $13,000 under the new scale.

O K L A H O M A

Jim Young
State Capital Bureau
The Daily Oklahoman

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 24--The second session of the 32nd Oklahoma Legislature adjourned April 15 after increasing higher education's appropriation by $10 million, a figure below the amount requested by educators.

Lawmakers also passed legislation aimed at campus disturbances, although Oklahoma has been relatively free of student unrest; approved a medical education loan fund; and inaugurated a closed-circuit television system to carry advanced courses into industrial plants as refresher courses for employees.

The legislature approved a general fund appropriation of $69,467,133 for higher education in 1970-71, nearly $10 million more than the $59,552,133 appropriation for the present year. The amount is slightly more than the $67,703,883 recommended by Governor Dewey F. Bartlett in his opening address to the legislature. Institution presidents and boards, however, had sought $88,983,464 in state funds.

Combined with non-appropriated funds, the new allocation will total $115,209,544 for 1970-71 as compared to a total budget of $107,732,733 for the present year. Colleges and universities had sought $134,725,874.

The legislative appropriations bill brought sharp criticism from Dr. J. Herbert Hollomon, president of the University of Oklahoma. Dr. Hollomon objected to lawmakers declaring legislative intent on the spending of some $2 million of the new money. He charged this declaration violated the constitutional status of the Oklahoma regents who are given authority to allocate the appropriated money.

Amounts set out by the legislature and their uses were:

--Feasibility study of junior colleges at Henryetta, Woodward, and Ardmore, $10,000. (A regents' study has already declared these schools not feasible.)

--Planning for a South Oklahoma City Junior College, $25,000. (This school has been approved by the regents.)

--Southwest Center for Safety Education and Research at Oklahoma State University, $40,000.

--Southeastern State College conservation and aviation program, $60,000.

--University of Oklahoma Medical Center, $500,000 in addition to regular allocation.

--Tick research at Oklahoma State University, $40,000.

--Tulsa Junior College, opening this fall, $750,000 for operation and $230,000 for equipment.

--University Medical Center Speech and Hearing Clinic, $25,000.

--Out-of-state fees for dental students, $85,000.

--Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts Jane Brooks School for the Deaf, $25,000.

--Student educational assistance fund, $50,000.

--Southeastern State College for new boiler, $60,000.

--Langston University water system, $100,000.

The legislature also passed a law increasing the amount of state aid going to schools operating community junior colleges. At present the law provides that the state will pay 50 percent of the per capita costs at full state-supported two-year colleges. The new law increases the aid to 75 percent.

A sum of $25,000 was provided for the Oklahoma Rural Medical Education Loan and Scholarship Fund. Under terms of the law, an Oklahoma resident entering the University of Oklahoma Medical School can receive a grant of $5,000 for each of four years on the condition that he will agree to practice two years in a community of less than 5,000 population.

Two years of the loan are forgiven for each year the doctor practices in the area. Failure to comply with the agreement makes the doctor subject to repaying the funds at 10 percent interest.

The televised instruction program will be set up by use of up to $1 million in surpluses in funds collected to retire college bonds. Another $200,000 in general fund money was appropriated for the program. A large share of the cost of operation will be carried by private industry receiving the instruction. Private universities are included in the program, and Tulsa University is expected to participate.

In the area of student conduct, the legislature passed two measures which were signed by the governor. They are:

--SB 367--Provides for the cancelation of student loans, grants, teaching fellowships, or other financial assistance if students participate in a riot; furnish or possess narcotic drugs, marijuana, barbiturates, or stimulants; wilfully or unlawfully destroy property; or are convicted of a crime of conversion of property or moral turpitude.

--HB 1642--Makes it a misdemeanor to carry, display, or publish the name of a person killed in military action without permission of next of kin. Penalty is a 30-day to one-year jail sentence and a fine of $500.

The hottest issue of the session came when the governor vetoed for the second time a bill which would have made Central State College a university. The governor said the school "is not now a university under any known definition."

"It does not possess the graduate programs essential to university status," he added.

The legislature also went on record as opposing any new salary increases for presidents of the state's two universities.

In a salary bill for elected state officials, the legislature increased the governor's salary from $25,000 to $35,000 and declared legislative intent to regents that no state employee or official shall draw more salary and expenses than does the chief executive.

The new pay increase will bring the next governor's salary and allowances to $50,000, including a $15,000 mansion allowance. The two university presidents are paid $40,000 salary with $8,000 and $6,000 expense allowances.

By resolution, the House called for an in-depth study of spending at Tulsa Junior College. The Tulsa school, which opens in the fall, came under fire during the session for its salary schedule and rental contracts.

The legislature authorized issuance of $26 million in another series of bonds voted by the people in 1968. A sum of $5 million will go to regents for use at the present 18 state institutions; $7 million for the Oklahoma University Medical Center; $2 million for the Tulsa Junior College; $400,000 for the Midwest City Junior College; $750,000 for the Oklahoma State Technical School at Okmulgee; and $500,000 to the Oklahoma State University Technical Institute in Oklahoma City.

Other bills passed were:

--HB 1560--Appropriates $13,750 to pay for education of dependent youths at Eastern Oklahoma A&M.

--SB 623--Creates an archeological survey at University of Oklahoma.

--SJR 35--Directs regents to make a study of need for regional health centers.

--SJR 45--Directs regents to study need for additional physicians in the state.

S O U T H C A R O L I N A

Patricia G. McNeely
Education Editor
The Columbia Record

COLUMBIA, May 4--The most significant higher education legislation passed by the economy-minded 1970 South Carolina General Assembly will provide financial help for private colleges through tuition grants if the legislation survives a court test.

Five thousand dollars ($5,000) was appropriated to underwrite a lawsuit which would test the constitutionality of the law. The test case is inevitable since a provision in the state constitution says that the state cannot provide direct or indirect assistance to private educational institutions.

If the legislation survives the court test, an estimated $500,000 in tuition grants is expected to be appropriated in 1971-72 for resident South Carolinians attending independent colleges under certain conditions.

The South Carolina College Council, an organization of 15 private and church affiliated colleges in the state, worked actively for the legislation to overcome shrinking endowments caused by inflation and the rising cost of higher education.

In another move designed to assist South Carolina's ailing private colleges, the general assembly approved a bill which permits the purchase of supplies through the state. The South Carolina College Council requested the bill.

Additionally, a joint resolution provides for a committee to study the needs of higher education and the feasibility of state assistance for private colleges.

In other business, the College of Charleston became a state-owned and operated college. The legislators appropriated $300,000 within the budget for the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education for this year's acquisition and operation. The college will have its own budget next year.

Proponents of coeducation at Winthrop College lost another battle this year. Legislators agreed last year to permit male day students on a

temporary basis to graduate from the female college. The legislature adjourned this year without authorizing coeducation on a permanent basis or extending the trial period. Therefore, male students will not be permitted to attend Winthrop as day students or to transfer their credits as they have done since 1913.

The legislature authorized a capital improvements bill of $30,910,000 in bonding authority for the colleges. This authorization was part of a total package of $114 million in bonding authority to be used by different state agencies over a five-year period. In the past, colleges have depended on revenue or tuition bonds. But this year for the first time in many years, increasing needs for expansion caused the colleges to run out of bonding authority.

A move to put the Higher Education Facilities Commission (HEFC) under the direction of the State Commission on Higher Education failed. The HEFC is responsible for federal facilities. In addition, the legislature killed a bill which would have provided assistance in the creation of new two-year colleges.

Lawmakers raised taxes on sales, cigarettes, beer, liquor, and corporate income in 1969. This year there were no tax increases and budgets were closely trimmed.

Following are budgets approved by the general assembly with 1969-70 appropriations in parentheses:

University of South Carolina	$18,659,705	($16,522,705)
The Citadel (military)	$ 3,789,596	($ 3,504,396)
Clemson University	$12,576,549	($11,278,997)
Winthrop College (female)	$ 4,370,314	($ 3,968,400)
Medical University of South Carolina	$16,311,916	($13,354,386)
South Carolina State College	$ 4,468,981	($ 3,943,830)
Marion State College	$ 1,010,000	($ 200,000)**

(**Marion State College was created in 1969 as a four-year college replacing the two-year branch of the University of South Carolina in Florence. The $200,000 appropriation was included in the budget for the Commission on Higher Education in 1969.)

The legislators appropriated $1,162,284 for the Commission on Higher Education, as compared to last year's appropriation of $812,476. In addition to the $300,000 for the acquisition and operation of the College of Charleston, the appropriation included $200,000 for the development of the in-service teacher training program; $150,000 for the guaranteed student-loan program; and $50,000 for a nursing program at Lander College.

Also, $260,070 was included for the Southern Regional Education Board student contract program to provide South Carolina students access to regional programs in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, landscaping, architecture, optometry, physical therapy, occupational therapy, and actuarial science.

Under the appropriation for the University of South Carolina, $275,000 will be used for nursing associate and hospital programs; $20,000 for the Law Enforcement Training School; $40,000 for the Bureau of Government Research and Services; $55,000 for the Bureau of Business and Economic Research; $61,000 for the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology; $50,000 for the Institute for Research on Underpriviledged; and $221,000 for expanding research programs. A $60,000 appropriation was included for continued operation of the Salkehatchie Regional Campus, threatened with possible closing because of declining enrollment.

Under the Clemson appropriation, $30,000 is included for teaching and research in water and sewage; $35,000 for research in physical science and mathematics; and $55, 000 for textile research.

An appropriation of $8,000 was routinely included (as it has been for years) in the Medical University of South Carolina budget for special scholarships. As usual, the legislature provided funds for psychiatric residency training for each trainee at rates of $9,000 for the first year, $10,000 for the second year, and $11,000 for the third year.

A bill was killed which would have limited the number of out-of-state students in South Carolina in order to keep out "undesirables" and to cut costs to taxpayers. The bill would have limited the number of out-of-state students to 15 percent of each state school's total student enrollment. It would have increased tuition for out-of-state students and would have given resident students first choice for campus housing. The number of out-of-state students in South Carolina institutions ranges from approximately 20 percent at the University of South Carolina to 49 percent at The Citadel.

Two other bills on higher education failed to pass. One would have limited the number of consecutive terms a person may be elected to serve on the governing body of state-supported institutions. The other would have provided for the dismissal and expulsion of students form state-supported institutions for knowingly participating in certain disorderly acts.

M I S S I S S I P P I

Jerry DeLaughter
Jackson Bureau
The Memphis Commercial Appeal

JACKSON, June 22--Higher education in Mississippi received more support than expected in the legislature's 90-day session, but not as much as educators had sought.

The Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning had requested $42.6 million as "minimal" for operations of Mississippi's eight colleges and universities for fiscal 1970-71. Ordinarily, the request is sharply reduced, and the State Budget Commission recommended that $36.8 million in general funds be spent on the institutions.

Legislators usually follow the Budget Commission's recommendation, but this year allocated nearly $39 million--not including construction funds--for higher education.

The final figure was a compromise between the House and Senate, with the House sticking to the Budget Commission's recommendation and the Senate approving a bill for nearly $41 million. In the waning hours of the session, however, reductions of nearly one-third were made in proposed construction budgets for higher education. Representative Edgar Stephens of New Albany, veteran chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said, "The only way to get the construction bill on the floor was to concur with the Senate," which had recommended the cut in building funds.

The compromise operating budget for the schools totaled $38,955,397. One contributing factor to the relative generosity of the legislature was the argument that elementary and secondary education had "had their day" two years ago and that spending for the colleges and universities was deferred at that time. In 1968, a record public school budget was passed, including across-the-board pay raises for teachers.

Capital outlay appropriations at the eight colleges and universities generally was less than planned. Five million dollars was approved for new construction at junior colleges. The largest single construction item among senior colleges was $4.3 million for housing at Alcorn A&M, an all-black college in southwest Mississippi.

Mississippi State University had plans for a $4 million coliseum multi-purpose building, but the legislature's 11th-hour economy reduced the appropriation to $2,724,000. Delta State College at Cleveland was given $1,362,000 for its student union building instead of the requested $2 million. And, Jackson State College's request for $2.5 million for a new administration-classroom facility and other building was reduced to $1.7 million.

Mississippi Valley College at Itta Bena received approval for the requested $1.2 million for new buildings. Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus received $1.13 million for a home economics building and new land, $500,000 less than requested.

A $400,000 cut was made in the University of Mississippi's bid for a new water system and student union building, leaving the Oxford school with $351,250 for the projects. However, the university received $300,000 for artificial turf for its football field. The University of Southern Mississippi at Hattiesburg planned to spend $850,000 for a school of nursing, but received $646,950.

The legislative session which ended in May operated under new self-imposed deadlines, six-day work weeks, and kept its attention focused on the state's new constitutional policy of limited 90-day annual sessions which will legally begin in 1972.

L O U I S I A N A

Ed Price
Managing Editor
Baton Rouge Morning Advocate

BATON ROUGE, July 20--Higher education was one of the critical areas of state financing in Louisiana which benefitted from a new tax program drafted and passed late in the 1970 regular session of the Louisiana Legislature.

For the state's colleges and universities, the session opened with a pessimistic air brought on by a lean budget. Governor John J. McKeithen listed higher education along with institutions and elementary and secondary education as areas of pressing concern.

A coalition of municipalities, labor, and various education interests proposed a new tax program which included an additional one-cent statewide sales tax (food and drugs exempted), doubling of taxes on whiskey and cigarettes, and a new income tax law which deleted the federal income tax as an exemption in paying state income tax. The program passed both houses and was signed into law along with a supplemental appropriations bill, which added enough to the budgets of state colleges and universities to satisfy the immediate needs of most of them and to provide some basic salary increases for teaching personnel.

The supplemental funds bill added $10 million to the $111,111,221 allocated higher education in the general appropriations bill. The $10 million was distributed evenly between Louisiana State University (LSU) and its branches on the one hand and the remainder of the state colleges on the other.

Both the general and supplemental allocations were worked out following consultations between legislators and the presidents of all the colleges involved.

Out-of-state tuition fees were increased and made uniform throughout the LSU system and at all colleges and universities under the State Board of Education. Fees had varied from one institution to another and had generally been lower than those in most other states.

With the exception of the abutting states of Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi, with which reciprocal fee agreements are now authorized, the new

mandatory minimum schedule for out-of-state fees is $315 for each regular semester and $155 for a summer session if a semester system is in effect and $210 per term in the event a trimester system is adopted.

Several other bills would have set higher out-of-state tuition fees but were defeated, and the uniform minimum schedule was passed as a compromise. Also defeated was a bill requiring Louisiana State Medical School graduates to intern in Louisiana.

Reorganization of the Louisiana State Board of Supervisors to shorten the present 14-year terms to seven years and to require at least one member from each of the state's eight congressional districts won quick approval, with the backing of the university's Alumni Federation and other factions. The change goes before the state's voters in November.

Other attempts to alter the administration of higher education in the state failed, including a bill which would have put LSU and all state colleges under one board of regents. Several moves to separate LSU in New Orleans from the university system and place it under its own administration also were abandoned and never came to a floor vote.

The pressure for the separation was not as great as in previous sessions. The LSU Alumni Federation kept a close track on all bills affecting the university, supporting or opposing them at all levels of the legislative process.

Backers of the unification of college administration say they will continue to push for reorganization of the higher education structure in Louisiana, but most feel that any major move in that direction will have to await definite recommendations from the Louisiana Coordinating Council for Higher Education, an agency created in 1969 and still in its first year of operation.

The legislature did pass a bill permitting local school boards to add the 13th and 14th grades to existing high school programs, with the approval of both the Coordinating Council and the State Board of Education. Two pilot programs--one in St. Bernard Parish and another in Bossier Parish--are already in operation.

Many believe such a program could solve some of the overcrowding at colleges and universities and provide a basic junior college and/or vocational training program at existing facilities with a minimum of cost.

Half a dozen of the state's existing colleges achieved university status in the 1970 session. The name changes, all of which had been previously

approved by the Coordinating Council, were passed without dissent. The changes are:

--Louisiana Polytechnic Institute at Ruston to Louisiana Technical University.

--McNeese State College at Lake Charles to McNeese State Univeristy.

--Nicholls State College at Thibodaux to Nicholls State University.

--Northeast Louisiana State College at Monroe to Northeast Louisiana State University.

--Northwestern State College at Natchitoches to Northwestern State University of Louisiana.

--Southeastern State College at Hammond to Southeastern Louisiana University.

Also approved by the legislature was a $12 million bond issue for higher education capital expansion, plus a trio of special bond issues for new higher education facilities.

Largest of these was a $10.7 million bond issue for a new Center for Engineering and Business Administration (CEBA) at LSU in Baton Rouge. The CEBA project is unique in Louisiana public education, since an additional $4 million toward construction costs is being pledged by private contributors, chiefly industrial firms interested in the concept of combining the educational resources of engineering and business.

The center grew out of a demand from industry for engineers who are also trained to cope with business and management problems, since management constantly dips into the engineering ranks for future management personnel. Also innovative in Louisiana is the concept of private gifts for public educational institutions.

Funds for another new facility, a School of Veterinary Medicine at LSU in Baton Rouge, will be provided by a $3 million bond issue approved by the legislature this year. The new school was created last year. The bond issue plus federal matching funds will be used for construction of initial facilities. The first class enters in the fall of 1972.

Another separate bond issue authorization was for $3.2 million for a new classroom building on the LSU campus in New Orleans, fastest growing of the higher education institutions in the state.

Capital improvement projects authorized in a $12 million bond issue, designed to finance projects left out of a 1969 expansion program because of unavailability of federal funds, include:

--$2.8 million for renovation and additions to Coates Laboratory, the College of Chemistry at LSU in Baton Rouge.

--$500,000 for an engineering building and $400,000 for a dramatic arts building at LSU in New Orleans.

--$500,000 for a general purpose classroom building at LSU - Shreveport.

--$3 million for an education-auditorium complex on the Baton Rouge campus of Southern University.

--$1 million for a teacher education center at Southeastern Louisiana University.

--$500,000 for a library addition at McNeese State University.

--$300,000 for an athletic facility and physical education complex at Nicholls State University.

General fund appropriations, after addition of the supplemental appropriations to come from new tax revenue, brought university and college budgets above the 1969-70 level, which had been tight.

Following are the general fund appropriations for 1970-71, including individual totals added by the supplemental appropriations bill, with last year's appropriations in parentheses:

--Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, Eunice and Shreveport, $44,328,524 as well as $8,736,954 for the New Orleans branch. ($37,810,073 and $6,290,348, respectively)

--Nicholls State University, $4,578,438. ($3,390,358)

--Grambling College, $4,204,562. ($4,109,727)

--Louisiana Technical University, $7,919,664. ($7,053,554)

--McNeese State University, $4,980,653. ($4,026,757) The figure includes almost $100,000 to retire a deficit from the 1969-70 year.

--Northeast Louisiana State University, $7,247,975 ($5,732,054)

--Northwestern State University of Louisiana, $6,074,145. ($5,595,722)

--Southeastern Louisiana University, $5,279,269. ($4,910,007)

--Southern University: $8,671,665 for the Baton Rouge campus; $1,946,232, New Orleans; $839,608, Shreveport. ($7,155,523; $1,781,477; $638,248, respectively)

--University of Southwestern Louisiana, $9,594,630. ($8,424,908)

F L O R I D A

Jim Purks
Reporter
Capitol Wire Service

TALLAHASSEE, July 3--The Florida Legislature raised appropriations to higher education by $25.4 million, rejected a proposal to make the Florida Board of Regents autonomous, and passed three laws relating to student conduct and campus unrest.

In the $1.279 billion appropriations act for fiscal 1970-71, lawmakers approved $211.3 million for operation of the state university system, $25.4 million more than for 1969-70. Of the total, $160.2 million will come from general revenue funds and $51.6 million in trust funds. The appropriation was less than requested, and there were no new revenue bills for higher education.

The budget act authorized a new capital outlay program that can go up to $25 million. It will be financed by the sale of revenue certificates, to be backed by a $10 capital improvement fee paid each quarter by full-time students. Proceeds from the sale of the certificates will be awarded to the universities by the board of regents. The State Board of Education, consisting of the governor and six cabinet members, must confirm these allocations.

The $10 capital improvement fee did not increase student fees, but there were changes made in the allocation of the fees.

In addition, $267,580 was appropriated from general revenue funds for temporary space for the University of South Florida Medical School in Tampa. Funds were also allocated so that projected new universities in Dade and Duval counties will open on schedule in 1971.

The appropriations act also called for $95 million for instruction and research functions at the seven existing universities; $300,000 for improvement of preventive maintenance programs at the universities; and $175,000 for planning a college of veterinary medicine at the University of Florida.

The legislature refused to change the 1969 Governmental Reorganization Law which placed the State Board of Regents under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education. Regents officials had asked that the university system once again become autonomous, but legislators felt the law should be given a chance to work.

A new policy affecting admission of students was authorized in the 1970 session along with two bills related to campus disorders. The legislature required the board of regents, in admitting new or transfer students, to take into account disruptive actions of students in other institutions. This means some students could be refused admission.

Another law provides that any university or junior college student formally charged by a prosecuting attorney for a drug-law violation will be given an administrative hearing under rules prescribed by the board of regents. If a suspension is recommended, then a student will be suspended from class until a determination of guilt or innocence. If found guilty, the student is to be automatically expelled and cannot be readmitted for one year.

A third law commissions campus security officers as peace officers, clearly giving them arrest powers on campus. Sponsors of the bill said that, in some cases, officers were not sure of their authority to make arrests during disturbances.

The legislature also passed a resolution expressing support of the continued existence of Florida A&M University in Tallahassee as an autonomous, adequately funded institution. It was said that some students at the predominantly black institution were restive over talk of merger with Florida State University and that passage of the resolution might clarify the situation.

A bill to permit state university system employees who meet academic standards to take six hours of college credit per quarter without cost became law without the governor's signature. One of the governor's appointees, State Administration Secretary W. Samuel Tucker earlier ordered regents to discontinue this proactice.

The governor vetoed a law which transferred all authority over the selection and appointment of architects for university projects to the Department of General Services. The board of regents and the State Department of Education share responsibility in the appointments.

The legislature committed itself to provide an additional allocation to pay for equipment for the University of Florida Health Center expansion. Sponsors said a resolution of intent was necessary before the center could obtain additional federal funds.

The state's appropriations bill was challenged twice by Governor Claude Kirk before it was accepted. He vetoed the bill, but the veto was overridden by both houses. Then the governor asked the Florida Supreme Court for an advisory opinion on the appropriations act, contending it was unconstitutional because some substantive changes in law had been included. However, the court ruled the bill constitutional.